Virginia, North Carolina and

The Movement of Troops Kept Secret.

### MYSTERIOUS BOATS.

The Naval Officials are Not Uneasy About Them.

CONVOYS CAN HANDLE THEM.

Transports Alone Would Be Easy Prey.

WEAR AN AIR OF EXPECTANCY,

The Department Officials Seem to Expect an Engagement of Some Kind

Soon-Sampson Has Sufficient Force at His Command to Occupy Santiago Without Waiting for the Troops. Steady Progess is Being Made at the Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- It became apparent this afternoon that the War De-partment through the energetic offices of rpose to keep the movements of the nited States troops a secret, for, beid question at the close of the day it s impossible to learn here where the Inited States troops are which had been neral Shafter in Florida.

eries of the appearance of mysterious arships in Cuban waters floated through the Navy Department during the day The officers quickly condemned them, deumber of transports convoyed by such ne gunboats as the Helena and Han-roft. But, when these stories reached se War Department, they were received

with a different spirit.
TRANSPORTS HELPLESS. TRANSPORTS HELPLESS.

Nothing is more helpless in warfare than an unarmed troops transport full of soldiers. She would fall an easy victim to the smallest gunboat and the soldiers, knowing their weakness in this respect, are loath to undertake the crossing of the Florida straits until these disagreeable visitors have been removed from

strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havain, they will be removed from the scene of action in short hotice, as it is understood that Sampson

AMPLE FORCE.

He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida

straits.

If was pointed out to-day by a naval efficer that the Admiral since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther has at his disposal what he may regard as a sufficient force of men to capture Santiago even before troops arrive. The secondarines on the Panther, aded to the marines already with the fifet, would make a total of about 1,500 men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships, Admiral Sampson could spare 1,000 blue

There seemed to be a very decided air of expectation this evening among of-ficials who are acquainted with the government's plans in the campaign that almost warranted a conclusion that an engagement of some kind was expected

Steady progres is making upon the ships under construction by the government at the several navy yards, as revesled by the monthly reports from the various yards to Chief Constructor Highborns. On the battleships, the Newport News people are ahead, having the Kearsarge and Kentucky & per cent. advanced toward completion, and the Illinois & per cent.; Cramp & Sons, the Alabama, 53 per cent. along, and the Lulon Iron Works have progressed 28 Iron Works have progressed 2

Ten torpedo boats are now actually un-der construction and have been com-pleted to the following extent: The pleted to the following extent: The Rowan. 25 knotter, building at Moran Brothers, Seattle, 28.5 per cent.; the Dahlgren, 26 knotter, building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 73 per cent.; the T. A. M. Craven, 25 knotter, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 56 per cent.; the Farragut, 26 knotter, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, 80 per cent.; the Davis and Fox, 22.5 knotters, Wolff and Swicker, Portland, Oregon, 88 and 82 per cent. respectively; the MacKenzie, 26 knotter, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, 26 per cent; the Stringham, 26 knotter, Harian Charles Hillman. Philadelphia. 29 per cent: the Stringham, 30 knotter, Harlan and Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 23 per cent.; the Goldsborough, 30 knotter. d Swicker, 7 knotter, Gas

more, similar in many respects to the Hotland, is said to be 72 per cent, ad-

WERE THEY SPANISH WARSHIPS? Four Suspicious Looking Vessels Seen

in the Vicinity of Havana.

KEY WEST, FLA, June 2.—11:30 A.

M.—Four suspicious - looking vessels,
thought to be Spanish warships, are
or have been attempting to clude the
blockading squadron off Havana and enter that port.

ter that port.

When last seen on the night before last, they were in Nicholass Channel, about eighty miles off Havana, and heading in the direction of Havana.

A Government tug from Cardenas joined the American fitet off Havana yesterday afternoon, bearing messages for Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gualina.

for Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gunboat.

These were to the effect that on Tuesday night the gunboat sighted four vessels, thought to be a battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat, between Sait Cay and Padre Del Cruz light. The gunboat followed them, and when within speaking distance, hoisted the private fleet signal. The strangers answered with three mast-head lights, which was not the required signal, and immediately thereafter they put out all their lights.

The gunboat cruised after the strangers for two or three miss, once approaching within 2:00 yards, but eventually abandoned the chase and reported to the nearest ship of the United States fleet.

Advices were then sent to Commodore Watson by the Government tug, and he dispatched a ship to Key West.

The commander of the gunboat, which followed the four vessels, says he is satisfied they were Spanish warships either trying to get into Havana or tying in wait for transports. The affair, however, is involved in doubt.

The British cruiser Talhot left Havana on Tuesday, and she may have been one of the vessels sighted by the gunboat.

Parchase Ferry Line. PETERSBURG, VA., June 9.—Special.—Mr. J. W. Philips, of this city, has purchased the West Norfolk and Pinners Point ferry lines, at Norfolk, and will take charge of the lines at once.

### THE CONFEREES HAVE REPORTED.

Their Work on War Revenue Bill Con-

cluded and Submitted to House.

WASHINGTON, June 2,—The conferees on the war revenue bill concluded their work at moon to-day and the report was submitted to the House this afternoon. It provides that the act shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specifically provided for.

The tobacco schedule is as follows:

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law
a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tosacco and snuff, however prepared, man-

factured and sold, or removed for con-umption or sale.

Upon cigars and cigarettes manufac Sumption or sale.

Upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following tax to be paid by the manufacturer: \$1.50 per thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand; \$1 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; \$3.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and \$1.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; provided, that in lieu of the two, three and four-ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one half ounces, three and one third cances, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law, there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

The compromise proviso in regard to

the taxation of the stock on hand is a

There shall be assessed and collected with the exceptions hereinafter in the section provided for, upon all the articles commerciated in this section which were manufactured, imported and removed

ference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom house and the tax levied in this act upon such article.

Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 2,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the oill are relieved from the necessity of making returns, and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

For the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the tobacco taxes, there is appropriated one hundred

sessment and collection of the tonacco taxes, there is appropriated one hundred thousand dollars.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ internal revenue agents in addition to the number now

authorized.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds each, \$5; those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, \$12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Dealers in other tobaccos whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, \$12 thousand. Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempt from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacc whose annual sales do not exceed 50,00 pounds, \$6. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, \$12 Manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,-000 cigars, 55. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, \$12. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200, 000 cigars, \$24. A person who carries or the business for which special taxes are imposed by this act without having paid imposed by this act without having pos-the special tax is made guilty of a mis-demeanor, the penalty being a fine of from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months or both. The remaining provisions of the bill have been printed from time to time.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—After five hours devoted to the consideration of the bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote in congressional elections, the confer-ence report upon the War Revenue bill was presented to the House to-day. Con sideration was interrupted by a recess t 8 o'clock this evening at which hour th three hours' debate involving a range of subjects and some sensationa features, it was adopted 154 to 107.

The election measure will be dispose of to-morrow immediately after t of to-morrow immed meeting of the House.

To-night Mr. Pierce (Dem.) made a vigorous attack on the prosecution of the war and the alleged unwarranted delay in sending relief to the Cubans. A sen sational feature was the clash between Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., of Ohio) and Mr. Swanson (Dem., of Virginia) growing out of the former's attack upon the latte speech in criticism to the revenue bill, The House adjourned at 11:35 P. M.

# LINES DRAWING CLOSER ON CAMP.

VIRGINIAN'S TROUBLE STUART A CAPTAIN. DANGEROUS MACHINES

to Be Tried by Court Martial.

SECOND'S SUPPLIES AT TAMPA.

The Third Elated Over the Report That They May Also Join Lee-The Company Drill Abandoned for the Battalion Drill. A Box For the

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 9 .- Special.-To-day has been rather ominous to the men in camp, for everybody has been given a thorough taste of what it means to be bound over to Uncle Sam's service when the companies assembled for roll call, the captains lectured their men for staying out too late at night. Heretofore it has been the rule to let every enlisted man go and come at his felsure, and the only thing expected of him has been to be in camp by 9 o'clock.

This morning, however, matters had changed greatly, for strict orders had been issued allowing no one of the Fourth Regiment to pass the lines. It was said at the time that this was done because the Fourth Regiment was to be inspected

later in the day.
Orders were issued, to go into effect Orders were issued, to go into effect to-morrow morning, under which the captuin of each company shall have the right of issuing ten passes a day for as long as twelve hours at a time. Besides, all men have the privilege of leaving camp daily from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

The inspection was rather tiresome, for the men were compelled to stand in the hot sun for the larger portion of the day.

THE BLUES ALL RIGHT.

THE BLUES ALL RIGHT.

When the Blues were reached they did not fall to make a favorable impression upon the inspecting officer.

Captain Wyatt explained that the guns used by the men or the Blues' battalion were of antiquated date, but Major Shever, after looking at about half of them, declared that they were of better quality and in better condition than those of most of the other companies.

Major Shever afterwards congratulated Captain Wyatt on the appearance of his men, who, he thought, represented the very best class of people. Captain Wyatt replied that his men were gentlemen. Major Shever then remarked that his was sorry to call the attention of the officer to the necessity of being less familiar with their men, but Captain Wyatt promptly retorted that gentlemen always knew their places.

SECOND'S HARD LUCK.

SECOND'S HARD LUCK.

The members of the Second Regiment are very jealous at those of the Fourth because the latter have already received all their quartermaster's stores while they themselves are still looking for the members of the matter is that theirs. The fact of the matter is that the stores of the Second Regiment were shiped to Tampa, the original point of destinate a of that regiment, and will now have to be ordered back from that

on hard-tack for several days after their arrival, the Fourth have so far been sav-or from that experience. They have had bread every day, although it has been quite stale on some occasions, and the cooks of the various companies will untempting as possible.

HARD-TACK POSTAL CARD.

Up to this afterneon only bacon and canned corned beef had been supplies, but then another welcome change wa made by a supply of fresh beef. While a cook of one of the companies was prebasket of "tactics," referring to hard-

usual degree of durability and I have just sent a sample of it to a friend in using the other side to write a

SERGEANT MEGRAW IN TROUBLE. An incident occurred last night which from Richmond, inasmuch as the impli-cated party was Sergeant James Mc-Graw, of Company H, Fourth Regiment, the old Blues. He had been down town and returned to camp late during the night in an intexicated condition, accompanied by a friend, who tried his very best to shield him. Sergeant McGraw the officer of the guard came up who let McGraw was almost near his ten when he broke away from his friend and advanced towards the officer of the guard drawing a pistol and threatened to shoot

McGraw was arrested this morning and placed in the guard house to be tried by court martial. This afternoon I received a telegram

from our beloved Major B. W. Richardson which read as follows: "Box expressed to you, wire me C. O.

D. how all are."
In reply I can state that everybody is well and that the boys greatly appreci-

BIG BOX FOR THE BLUES. That the Richmond Blues are not for-gotten by their "sisters, cousins and aunts" is being evidenced in a substantial way—the one that will do the soldier boys A great big box is being made up for shipment to them early next week, and the friends, relatives and sweethearts of the boys are requested to send donations to Dr. Wnde's, No. 16 east Main, or to

to Dr. Wnde's, No. 16 east Main, or to Mrs. Lefebvre's, No. 6 east Main, and they will be forwarded.

Cannel goods, crackers, cakes, tobacco, cigars, hams—in fact, anything that will bear transportation and tend to break the monotony of bacon and beans three times a day will be more than acceptable to these who have gone to the front and are being subjected to the hardships of

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

### GEN. ROSSER TO BE A BRIGADIER.

Strict Orders Have Been He Will Be Appointed She Probably Escaped To-Day.

of Subsistence.

ROSSER'S CAREER AS A SOLDIER.

A Brilliant Record as a Cavalry Leader in the Confederate Army, and a Remarkably Successful Career as Chief Engineer of Northern . Pacific-His Wedding to Miss Winston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9 .- Special.-General Thomas L. Rosser was in this afternoon and saw the President and Secretary of War. The information did not come from him, but I can say in the most positive terms that President McKinley has promised to nominate him for one of the brigudiergeneralships and to send his name to the Senate to-morrow.

It has not been decided to what com-



GEN. THOMAS L. ROSSER. Who will be appointed brigadier-general.

GENERAL ROSSER'S CAREER.

GENERAL ROSSER'S CAREER.

General Thomas L. Rosser was one of the most dashing cavalry officers who fought in the war. His daring and herosem aroused the admiration of the entire army in which he fought. He never surrencered, and it is said of him that he insisted until the last that he never would. General Rosser was born in Campbell county, Va. in 1836.

In 1856 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained five years, the academic course having been changed by the Hon-Jefferson Davis, who was then Secretary of War, from four to five years, in 1861 Cadet Rosser resigned his cadetable and went South to cast his fortune with his native State, Offering his services to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, he was assigned as first heutenant to the Washington Artillery, of New Or-

DID NOT SURRENDER.

At the surrender at Appendatox, April 9, 1865, General Rosser found a back road open to Lynchburg, and rode off; with

mant-general. President Davis and his Cabinet

port to him promptly in the values by the spinia. But the surrender of Johnston's army ended the war.

Just before Christmas, 1863, General Rosser married Miss Bessle Winston, of Hanover, a cousin of Patrick Henry, and a fit representative of that illustrious race. As a bride she was tall, handsome, and as fine a looking woman as Virginia has ever produced. The wedding was an event in the army. John Peham, Jack Garnett, Jim Deering, John Fountaine, Pierce Young, and Fitz, Lee, led by Jeb. Stuart, the Flower of the Cavaliers, were there, from Hazel River and Little Washington, down to Fredericksburg and Moss Neck. For forty miles many of them had ridden in a sweeping gallon, making the woodsring with the refrain. "If you want to have a Good Time, Jine the Cavaliree," and "Old Joe Hooker, Come Out of the Wilderness."

What a happy time there was—the "boys" in their short lackets and long boots and big spurs and rattling sabres. Job. Stuart, with his yellow sash and flowing plume, more noisy, more rollicking than all the rest together; and proud Bess. Winston, at the head of her garden of girl cousins, who had gathered from Tidewater to Piedmont, from Mathews Courthouse to Rappshannock. Such eating and drinking, such laughing and singing, such dancing and flirting, such love-making and proposing, was never seen, and they kept it up until sunrise, when the bugles in the front yard sounded reveille, then "boots and saddles," and off the gay soldiers rode, as fresh as if they were going to a narty, instead of leaving one.

Mix. Posser lived with her husband in winter quarters, 1803-04, at Culpeper and Orange Courthouse, and frequently rode along the picket-lines with him, sometimes riding forty miles a day.

As soon as the war was over General

along the picket-lines with him, sometimes riding forty miles a day.

As soon as the war was over General Rosser went to Haltimore, where he had many army friends, and was employed by the city government as engineer, in which capacity he made a survey and plat of the harbor. Then he was in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company as one of the sub-engineers in construction of its McConnelisville branch. From there he went to Minneapolis. Minn. where he went to Minneapolis had risen from the lowest to the highest position and became chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, and as such surveyed.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

### TORPEDO BOAT WAS NOT SUNK

Warships' Fire.

Sergeant James McGraw of the Blues | The President Makes a Commissary | Two of Her Torpedoes Were Found Floating After the Attack.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

If a Ship Had Struck One of the Float-

ing Torpedoes She Would Have Been Destroyed-The Merrimac Blockade is Not Sufficient to Keep Torpedo Boats from Passing Out Harbor.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday, June 4.-2 P. M. via Kingsten, Jamaica, Monday, June 6,-2 P. M .- The firing by the New York and New Orleans, briefly reported last night was directed against Spanish terpedo boat destroyer, probably the Furor or the Pluton.

a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, probably the Furor or the Fluton.

The character of the enemy was not definitely known until the torpedo boat Porter found two loaded torpedoes floating off shore. Neither of them had been discharged, One sank, but the other was hauled on board the Porter. It exactly fitted the description of the torpedoes carried by the Pluton and Furor. It is believed the torpedo boat destroyer oscaped. She was seen by the New Orleans when too far away to do any damage, and the heavy fire must have driven her back.

When the New York arrived she would have had time to slink along the shore and back into the harbor.

The daring attempt of the Spaniards which was fortunately frustrated by the vigilence of the New Orleans lookout, is the first instance of its kind since the beginning of the war. It illustrated how hard it is to hit a small object at night.

NEW ORLEANS SIGNALLED.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the New Orleans flashed her private signal. It was answered by the flagship and in a few seconds colored lights sprang up into the darkness from the New Orleans deck. They signified that the enemy was in sight. A little later she burned another colored light. This meant that a hostile torpedo boat was approaching, though later Captain Folger, of the New Orleans asked was this correct.

Instantly the semi-circle of blockading ships flashed night signals. For six or seven miles cast and west of the harbor they timinked brilliantly in the darkness and then went out. Simultaneously, flashes of fire shot from the New Orleans side. The New Orleans kept her brilliants search-lights playing in all directions and the other white, when we have and the other whing was an and the residence and the other whing was an and the private whing was an and the private whing was and the other was approaching.

leans' side. The New Orleans kept her brilliant search-lights playing in all di-rections and the other ships near her

ON THE WATCH.

On the decks of the New York the marines were crouched down, peering into the darkness with the rifles on their knees, watching for the sailor's most dreaded enemy—the torpedo boat. The lookouts were in every conceivable spot, and guns were trained in the direction where the New Orleans seemed to be

fire flow up in the distance, marking the explosion of shells. Many persons them thought they were exploding on a torpedo heat, but to-day it is believed that they found their mark on shore.

The moon, which had been hidden be-bind the clouds, came out at about 11 o'clock. The New York was then steam-ing at full steam toward the shore to head off, if possible, the retreat of the

vate signals burned brightly, TOEPEDO-BOAT REPORTED. A dim object like a small boat envel oped in smoke, was seen on the port from the signal bridge, and Ensign

ship this curious, luriding object disappeared. It must have been two or three miles away from the New York and the same distance from the New Orleans. The Oregan, grim and big, crossed the New York's bows in the direction the torpedo boat was reported. The beat was still headed for whore. ed the New York's bows in the direction the torpedo boat was reported. The boat was still headed for shore. When a mile away and close to Morro Castle, an object was seen against the cliffs. It was thought to be a torpedo boat and the New York's forward 8-inch guns bellowed out making a hideous noise in the quiet night. On shore, a few sparks showed close to a dark object where the shells struck. The 4-inch and 6-pounder cums followed suit and for a few minutes

shells struck. The 4-inch and separates guns followed sult and for a few minutes a sharp fire was kept up.

The boom of the Oregon's big guns was twice heard to the eastward. "Cease firing," was then sounded. The search-lights failed to reveal the presence of the nearny and nothing but the bare count. emy and nothing but the bare coast

be seen. BACK TO HER STATION. After a careful search the New York steamed back to her station and the men went back to their hammocks.

went back to their hammocks.

There had been no firing from the forts.
Captain Folger reported that he had sighted a small steamer, perhaps a gunboat, that she had failed to answer the private signal and that he had fired on He believed she had escaped along the

beach or had been destroyed, he could That ended the night attack and the first experience here with torpedo boats in naval warfare.

THE TORPEDOES FOUND. It was not until the Porter, this after-noon, found the torpedoes, that the dan-ger of last night's affair was fully real-

The Porter was steaming two miles from shore and well to the eastward of Morro Castle when two torpedoes were seen floating on the water. Ensign Gillls jumped overboard and swam around them. He tried to unscrew the war nose but the torpedo itself turned too easily other sank as he was getting it in.
Commander Fremont then brought the
torpedo alongside the New York.

VALUABLE FIND. It was a 14-inch Whitehead of modern make and worth about \$2,500. It was in perfect condition and had any of our ships struck it while it floated it would have exploded and perhaps sunk the ship. Therefore, the find was not only A curious fact is that the torpede

which sunk had an exercise-head on and had no war nose, and would not have ex-ploded. This either means that the Spaniards are terribly ignorant or care-

Spaniards are terribly ignorant of cat-less about torpedes.

Repelling night torpede attacks has been a feature of Rear-Admiral Samp-son's campaign, and last night's experi-ence showed the efficiency of the precau-tions taken. If the torpede boat had come anywhere near the effective range of fire it would have been undoubtedly shot to

It was possible that there were two tor-pedo boats out last night, although only one is believed to have approached any-

ne is believed to have appreached anywhere near our ships.

THE CHANNEL BLOCKED TO SHIPS. The ability of a Spanish torpedo beat destroyer to get out of the harbor is not regarded as a sign that the Merrimac does not block the channel leading into it. Torpedo boat destroyers draw so little water and have so little beam that it was scarcely expected the sinking of the Merrimac would prevent them from coming out. It is pretty certain, however, that big ships could not follow suite even if they wished to, which is unlikely. Two curlous pictures of war were presented yesterday. In the afternoon the Spanish chief of staff was sitting in Admiral Sampson's cabin and saying, over a glass of wine, 'you know there is nothing personal in this," and a few hours later his torpedo boat tried to blow the Admiral and his ship out of the water.

The Panama Decision.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 9.—A decision was rendered by Judge J. W. Locke, in the United States Court here o-day, with regard to the Spanish steamer Panama, captured by the Mangrove off the Advance of April 25th, and affectward taken anto Key West by a prize crew by the battleship Indiana. The decision follows:

is the matter of the claim of Carlos is the Co. for certain property shipped aid steamer Panama from New York certain parties in the city of Mexico, etaken by said steamship to the portera. Cruz, it appearing from the ner proof that said property is neuronerty and not subject to condemon and forfeiture, it is ordered that such property as is described in said in he declared neutral property, and same be restored and delivered to matter.

## THE SITUATION IN MADRID.

Spaniards are Willing to Abandon Cuba But Cling to Philippines.

LONDON, June 10 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "There is now little doubt that Spain seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, is approaching the Fowers with a view of obtaining an honorable peace. The Cabinet Council to-day finally authorized Duke Almodovadar de Rio to expedite action, and, in consequence, the Duke is now conferring with certain ambassadors and ministers in Madrid. Instructions have been telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in Vienna, and orders likewise given to Senor Aguera, the Under Secretary of State, to proceed at once to the Austrian capital. Spain is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance in her distress. It is unlikely that any appeal will be made to the Pope as the earlier intervention of His Hollness met with a discouraging recepseeing the hopelessness of further cor

Holiness met with a discouraging recep-tion in America. flon in America.

Probably Captain-General Augusti
will be ordered to make the best terms with Admiral Dewey. A ministe has informed me that if reinforcements were on their way to the Philippines Augusti would be ordered to hold out to the last, but as they were not, August

would act "according to circumstances," a mild euphonism for surrendering.
"The cruiser Lepanto is still at Carta-gena completing her crew. Orders have been issued for between 2,009 and 3,000 Admiral Camara's squadron may lack its full complement.

"All the forces opposed to the govern-"All the forces opposed to the government are showing signs of restlessness, Marquis De Cerralbo the chief agent of Don Carlos, assures me that while the war lasts the Carlists will remain quiet but, should a dishonorable peace be negotiated they will act "in accordance with their ideas of duty."

This is a plain statement and should not be lost sight of since it is hardly possible that the government will be able to negotiate a peace which the country will not regard as crushing."

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, telegraph-

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing by way of Hondaye, France says:

"The message to the government from Captain-General Augusti as to the situation at Manila, was held back and it is alleged, was greatly toned down for publication. It has aroused the mational anger, for the Spanish cling instinctively to the Philippines though they are ready enought to abandon Cuba, which is regarded as a monster that yearly devours the youth of Spain.

Charity there is no alternative but a

is regarded as a monactive pours the youth of Spain.
Clearly there is no alternative but a surrender to Admiral Dewey. The government seems anxious to take a resolution, but drifts in hopes that something will turn up. There is a feeling of anxiety over the possibility of an of anxiety over the possibility of an account of the p of anxiety over the possibility of an American attack upon some Spanish ports. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, is going to Cadiz to inspect the defences. Perhaps he will then proceed to Corunna. People hegin to talk of Santlago as a naval Sedan.

LONDON, June 19.—The Times says

editorially this morning:
"Probably the next few days will form as critical a period as any the Spanish government has yet passed through. It useless for Spain to cherish pleasing usions. America will lick her volunteers into a shape good enough for the work in hand a great deal more quickly than seems to be anticipated in Madrid,

The Daily News says: The Dully News says:
"Spain's best friends can only urge her
to submit without delay. There is no
armor against fate and there is no remedy for incapacity. If international diplomacy deals with the war, Lord Salisbury will fasist upon the just claim of the United States to secure a reward of energy and foresight in a good cause."

Must Fix Responsibility.

MADRID, June 9.-3 P. M .- The news papers are printing violent articles de-manding that the responsibility of the present situation be determined. Politieal circles express themselves as being satisfied that the Powers will not per-"satisfied that the Powers will not per-mit the United States to hold the Phil-

Santiago Reported Taken.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, June 3.—8:40
P. M.—A man who arrived here to-day in
a schooner from Turk's Island, one of
the Bahamas and about 110 miles north
of Hayti, said it was reported there on
Treesday that Santiago de Cuba had been
taken by the Americans.
Cable communication between Cape
Haytien and Cuba is still interrupted.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON. June 2.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:
Volunteer army—To be major-general. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; to be brigadiergeneral. John P. S. Gobin, of Pegnsylvania; to be chief quartermaster, David Hemohill, of South Carolina.

He Now Has Santiago at His Mercy.

CERVERA HELPLESS.

He is Cut Off From All His Sources of Supplies.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE.

They Furnished Schley a Map of the Harbor.

CAPE VERDE FLEET IS THERE.

Santiago Will Be Brought to a Starva tion Basis in a Short While-The Spanish Force Is Disheartened, as They Are Poorly Paid and Fed-Within Two Days the Cables Will be

All Cut and

Santiago

Isolated

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 6, 9 A. M .- Every effort is being made to cut off Santiago de Cuba connection with the outside world, it is believed within forty-eight hours there will be a practicable accomplishment of this object. Sunday last when Commodore Schley found Admiral Cervera's fleet trying to quiefly leave the harbor and headed off the attempt, thus probably solving the war problem, it has been his purpose to so surround the city and harbor that no assistance in supply of arms or ammunition could reach there. After driving the Spanish fleet into a more protected position in the harbor by the bombardment of Tuesday, Com-modors Schley opened communication with the insurgents eighteen miles from Santlage in the to obtain if possible the names and n ber of the vessels of the fleet inside

harbor, as the contour of the land at the entrance made it impossible to accurate-ly determine by a view from the Amer-lean fleet just how many vessels of the alsh squadron were there.

A MAP OF THE HARBOR. On Friday afternoon Licutenant Sharp, of the Vixen, went to the place of rendezvous and received from the insurgents a map of the harbor, showing the entire Cape Verde fleet, with the excep-tion of the destroyer, Terror, inside and tion of the destroyer, Terror, inside and cleae up to the city, under the protection of the guns mounted on Blanco nattry, at the northern extremity of the harbor. The ships there, according to this chart, are the Christobal Colon, the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Teresa and the Reina Mercedes (destroyed by the American warships since this dispatch was written), all cruisers of the first-class and heavily armed, together with three torpedo-boats.

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The definiteness of this information naturally gave Commodore Schley great MADE ASSURANCE SURER.

Although he had known that several ships of the enemy were there he was not certain that some others had not succeeded in getting away or had not been sent in another direction. been sent in another direction.

With Admiral Sampson's arrival on Wednesday the blockade was much strengthened and the plans to starve out the city, its troops and the enemy's feet were pushed vigorously. A cable boat was sent to find and cut the cables communicating from Santiago to Jamaica and Hayti, cables which had been alleged had been cut by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The boat was put to work, but ed had been cut by the auxiliary cruiser. St. Louis. The boat was put to work, but, up to to-day had not found the cable for which she was searching. Guarded by the battleships Massachusetts and Terns she worked on Friday morning within two miles of formidable fortifications on shore and strange to say, without any attempt of the Spanish gunners to his them, although in the early morning the big guns were fired vigorously at Com-

HOW LONG CAN IT LAST? Just how long Santiago can stand be-sieging is a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed at Jamaica that food in Santiago was very poor and

dore Schley's flagship.

weeks ago it was claimed at Jamaica that food in Santiago was very poor and that it was also very scant.

The country about the city is unproductive and mountainous and the insurgent camps are so close that there is little or no communication between the city and its environments.

The railway service is not carried to a distance much beyond ten miles from the town. Since Sunday last when Cerver's squadron was bottled up by the flying squadron under Commodore Schiey nothing has gone in and the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul captured about four housand tons of coal consigned to the port.

STARVATION BASIS.

It is thoroughly believed that only a short time will be redied to bring Santiago to a starvation basis. Naturally the fleet has a supply, perhaps for two months, but the Spanish soldiery cannot be sustained on this.

One important fact was learned to-day from the insurgents on shore with whem communication has been opened up.

There are not twenty thousand soldiers as has been stated in this part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, but only

(Continued on Sixth Page.)